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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

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CARRIER PLATE FOR MIRROR ASSEMBLY

Carrier Plate for Mirror Assembly

Related Applications

The present application is a continuation under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of U.S. Patent
5 Application Serial No. 10/295,110, filed November 15, 2002, incorporated herein by
reference, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/266,987 (now U.S.
Patent No. 6,520,653 B1), filed March 12, 1999, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §
119 to German Patent Application No. 198 40 004.7, filed September 2, 1998 in the
German Patent Office.

Field of the Invention

10 The invention concerns an external mirror for motor vehicles, in particular for
commercial vehicles, having an improved carrier plate structure.

Background of the Invention

15 A substantial problem with external mirrors, particularly in the case of
commercial vehicles, is the occurrence of vibration. First, vibration can negatively affect
the use of the mirror, and second, vibration of the mirror can lead to damage due to
fatigue.

An attempt at a solution to this problem is disclosed in German Patent Publication
20 No. DE-A-40 10 083. In the mirror construction there given, the housing does not exert
any carrying function. This carrying function was taken over by means of a holding
apparatus onto which a securing means for the affixing of the mirror on a commercial
vehicle is fastened. The housing, and at least one mirror pane of the external mirror and
an adjustment unit for the positioning of the mirror, are affixed to the holding apparatus.
25 The disadvantage of this is that the carrier plate and the holding apparatus are of separate
construction, leading to the danger that the stability of securement of the carrier plate in
the holder is reduced. This is especially the case when – as shown in embodiment of
DE-A-40 10 083 – the housing is clamped between the holding apparatus and the carrier
plate, since here, vibrations can be transferred easily to the carrier plate.

Another external mirror for a motor vehicle is made known by U.S. Patent No. 4,701,037, wherein a holding arm running to the body and a single piece carrier plate with a molded-on clamp bearing is provided. Where this is concerned, a mirror position adjustment unit is involved onto which a mirror carrier plate is mounted with its mirror pane.

Finally, European Patent Publication No. EP-A-0 590 510 brings into common knowledge an external mirror for commercial vehicles, which exhibits a holder for connection to the body of the vehicle, a carrier plate disposed in a housing, upon which a housing is held and on which, by means of a fastening device the holder is secured, at least one pivotable mirror assembly with a mirror pane is fastened to the carrier plate, and at least one adjustment unit, which is affixed to the carrier plate and is at least bound to the pivoting of said mirror assembly. Experience has shown that even with this mirror design, in actual use, the vibrations are still very large. This is true especially where installation in a truck is involved.

Summary of the Invention

Thus, it is the purpose of the present invention to make available an external mirror for vehicles, especially for commercial vehicles, which is less subject to vibration.

The achievement of this purpose can be accomplished by the features of the claimed invention wherein the carrier plate possesses a base plate and has at least on one side, integral with the base plate, a honeycomb structure incorporated, to decidedly improve the vibratory behavior of an external mirror.

By means of the honeycomb structure, especially when it is on both sides of the base plate, the stability is increased, so that it becomes possible to use plastic instead of metal for the carrier plate, which in turn leads to weight and cost reductions.

In accord with an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the customary hexagonal celled honeycomb can, in various areas of the carrier plate, exhibit different diameters. In this way, the different loadings in various areas of the carrier plate can be taken into consideration. Likewise, it is possible for the heights of the honeycomb cell

walls to vary. By means of this variation of the heights of the cell walls, the interactive clamp anchor can be designed as the clamping means integral with the carrier plate.

In accord with a further advantageous embodiment of the invention is a recess for the adjustment device made as one piece with the carrier plate. By means of this recess,
5 the adjustment device is secured by shape forcing, which leads substantially to an improvement of the vibration behavior, that is, strong vibration damping is affected.

In accord with another advantageous embodiment of the invention, the honeycomb structure on the front side, opposite to the honeycomb structure on the back side of the base plate, are mutually offset. This is a further means of increasing the
10 stability and further improves the damping qualities.

In accord with yet another advantageous embodiment of the invention, the carrier plate possesses integral, molded on fastening elements for its securement to a housing base, which latter carries a peripherally circumscribing housing rim, which laterally limits the pivoting motion of the mirror pane.

15 In the case of an alternative embodiment, the base plate of the carrier plate, the housing base, and the housing rim are designed to be one piece. This simplifies the erection and moreover, the reduced number of the individual components leads to a cost savings and also to an improved stability, which brings in turn an improvement in the vibrational behavior.

20 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Further details, features and advantages of the invention arise from the following description of examples portrayed by embodiments of the invention with the help of the drawings. There is shown in:

- 25 Fig. 1 a longitudinal profile view through a first embodiment of the present invention,
Fig. 2 a perspective view of an embodiment example of a carrier plate with honeycomb structure of the present invention,
Fig. 3 a top view of the back side of the carrier plate of Fig. 2,

- Fig. 4 a top view of the front side of the carrier plate of Fig. 2,
Fig. 5a a side view of the carrier plate in accord with Fig. 2,
Fig. 5b a further side view of the carrier plate in accord with Fig. 2,
Fig. 6 a sectional view along the line A-A in Fig. 4,
5 Fig. 7 a top view onto a second embodiment of the invention,
Fig. 8 a sectional view along the line B-B in Fig. 7,
Fig. 9 a sectional view along the line A-A of Fig. 7,
Fig. 10 a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 9 of a second version of the second
embodiment, and
10 Fig. 11 a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 9, of a third version of the second
embodiment.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Reference will now be made in detail to the presently preferred embodiments of the present invention, one or more examples of which are illustrated in the drawings.

- 15 Each example is provided by way of explanation of the invention, and is not meant as a limitation of the invention. For example, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment can be used on another embodiment to yield yet another embodiment, and it is intended that the present invention include such modifications and variations.

- 20 A first embodiment of the invention, with reference to Fig. 1, shows a longitudinal section through a first embodiment of the external mirror for vehicles in accord with the invention. The external mirror assembly encompasses a holder 2 – designated by a dotted line – for the fastening of the mirror onto the vehicle, a housing 4, with a housing base 6, which extends into a housing rim 8, and a covering 10. The housing base 6 is mounted on a carrier plate 12, on the front side of which an opening 14 and the positional
25 adjustment unit 16 are disposed. On the adjustment unit 16, a mirror carrying plate 18 is mounted. Holding plate 20 is fitted to plate 18. A mirror pane 22, with the help of a clamping closure connection, is fixed to the holding plate 20.

Fig. 2 shows a perspective presentation of the carrier plate 12. The carrier plate 12 includes a flat base plate 24 upon which, on both sides, a honeycomb structure 26 is made integral with base plate 24. The honeycomb structure is comprised of hexagonal cells 28, located close to one another, each having, of course, six cell walls 30, whereby, respectively, the two neighboring cells 28 each share the interposed cell wall 30.

The rectangular base plate 24 is peripherally enclosed by a sidewall 32 extending in a direction normal to the base plate 24.

As may be seen from the Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the carrier plate 12 also possesses connection elements 34 for the mounting of the housing base 6. Also, it has a through opening 36 for the electrical connections to the adjustment device 16, as well as the opening 14 for the adjustment device 16. The connection elements 34, and the opening 14 for the adjustment device 16 are made integrally with the carrier plate 12.

In Figs. 5b and 6, an integrated clamping recess 40 is shown in the carrier plate 12 into which the holder 2 grippingly protrudes. Figs. 2 to 6 present connection elements, i.e. borings 42 which are penetrated by threaded bolts (not shown nor further described) in order to bind a clamping member (not shown nor further described) with the clamping recess 40.

Referring now to the Figs. 7 to 11, a second embodiment of the invention is described with a carrier plate 50, which, likewise, is constructed with a base plate 52 with a honeycomb structure 26 on the front side and on the back side. Differentiated from the first embodiment in accord with Figs. 1 to 6, the base plate 52 of the carrier plate 50 is of one piece with a housing base 54 and the housing rim 56. By means of the one piece construction including the housing rim 56, the housing base 54 and the base plate 52 of the carrier plate 50, the number of separate components is reduced, so that the construction is simplified. Moreover, through this integration, a greater stability is achieved which positively influences the damping and vibration characteristics.

In the sectional drawings of the Figures 9, 10 and 11, three different versions of the invention are shown. These three versions differ essentially in the configuration of the front edge 57 of the housing rim 56.

5 In Fig. 9, the housing rim 56 extends generally in an "L" shape away from the housing base 54. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 10, the housing rim 56 is "U" shaped on the front edge 57 and bent around in a bow and offers a receiving surface for the cover 10.

Finally, in the embodiment shown in Fig. 11, the housing rim 56 on the front edge 57 is expanded around a hollow space.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the present invention without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. It is intended that the present invention include such modifications and variations as come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.